

THE MINERS AGREE.

The Delegates Reaffirm the Scale of 1901 as a Whole.

The Action Was Presented as a Matter of Form to the Joint Conference and Ratified By the Operators.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—In a secret session the massed delegates of the United Mine Workers, acting finally upon the advice of each of their national officers, adopted the report of the joint scale committee, and which reaffirmed the scale of 1901 as a whole.

The matter was not settled, however, until after a long and bitter debate in which a strike was threatened.

Vice President Lewis urged the adoption of the report as the most plausible and rational settlement of a complicated situation.

"This is no time for a strike," he said. "I believe it is time for cool and calm deliberation just now. We can not hope to gain such concessions as we have asked of the mine owners and it would be much better to let well enough alone, if we can not just now make better our conditions in the mining fields. I am for the adoption of the report under these circumstances."

The report as adopted provides for the following rate prices for mining coal:

Pick mining, 80 cents a ton, thin vein, Pittsburgh; 80 cents per ton, Hocking Valley; 80 cents a ton, Indiana bituminous; 80 cents a ton, Indiana block. Run of mine, 40 cents a ton, Indiana bituminous; 40 cents a ton, Danville, Ill.; 57 1-7 cents, Hocking Valley, when run of mine exists; 51 1/4 cents, Pittsburgh district.

No change was made in the machine mining scale from last year with the exception that a provision was made that where differences occur the same shall first be acted upon by the districts.

The action taken was presented as a matter of form to the joint conference Saturday morning at Tomlinson hall, where it was ratified and members of both sides on the scale committee were appointed to draw up the contract for the next year.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Bill to Create a National Bureau For That Purpose Favorably Reported.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The judiciary committee of the house Friday reported favorably the bill for a national bureau of criminal identification in Washington, as advocated by the police chiefs of the country. The division is to keep a record by photographs and measurements and this material is to be available to police authorities for the detection of criminals. Before reporting the bill the committee was advised that unfavorable action recently taken by a senate committee was due to misapprehension that the attorney general opposed the measure, and that as there was no such opposition the bill would not be favorably reported in both houses.

IMPROVED BATTLESHIPS.

Rearrangement Plan of the Virginia Class Approved.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The navy department has approved a general rearrangement plan for the new battleships of the Virginia class, prepared by the bureau of construction. The changes look to better accommodations for the officers and improved ventilation. An important alteration will be made in regard to the armament of the vessels in the shape of additional protection for the gun deck guns.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN RUSSIA.

Report Shows There Are An Average of Over 12 Per Diem.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The state department has received a report from Consul General Holloway, at St. Petersburg, on the unusual topic "railroad accidents in Russia." He says a recent report of the minister of ways of communication shows that in 1899 there were 4,447 accidents, or an average of a little more than 12 per diem. Altogether 1,226 persons were killed and 6,933 injured.

Federal Restriction of Polygamy.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The movement for strong federal restriction of polygamy by means of an amendment to the constitution has taken form again, and in response to many petitions and letters urging action the house committee on judiciary fixed February 25 for a hearing on the subject.

Called on the President.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Gen. Torrence, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and members of the pension committee of that organization called on the president to pay their respects.

Talmage's Daughter to Wed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Friday announced the engagement of his daughter Maud to Clarence F. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, N. Y. The marriage will take place in this city some time in April, and will be a brilliant social event.

National Organization of Millers.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Delegates from various states, interstate and sectional organizations will meet at the Auditorium in this city February 12 to form a national organization of millers.

GEN. HERRERA'S FORCES.

About 1,500 of Them Are Encamped Southwest of Panama.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 8.—The wife of a government soldier, who was made a prisoner by the rebels last month, and who managed to escape from Gen. Herrera's company, has arrived at Panama. She reports that the liberal forces, to the number of 1,500 men, are encamped from Penonome to Chame (about 70 miles southwest of Panama), and that Gen. Herrera and his staff are at Chame. According to this woman Gen. Herrera sent word to the government general, Castro, to surrender. The latter answered that he had been sent out to fight and was ready to do so. The plans of the revolutionists indicate their intention to attack Panama, but they are undoubtedly awaiting reinforcements. The only fighting so far has been between two exploring parties in the vicinity of Tonosi, where the revolutionists landed.

Gen. Herrera addressed a note to the American, French, British and German consuls here. In it Gen. Herrera claimed, among other things, that the government of Senor Marroquin, the president of Colombia, was not lawful, and that therefore the rebels, although deploring the bloody results of the war, would fight to the end for the ultimate success of the liberal principles.

Gen. Herrera proposed that the consuls addressed ask their respective governments to declare the line of the Panama-Colombia railroad to be a neutral ground, with which the government should not build entrenchments or the liberals attack, and that only a police force be left to guard the line. Gen. Herrera said he proposed if possible to compel the government to attack the liberal forces, and that the liberals had a strong fleet and army, provided with cannon, etc. Gen. Herrera also declared in his note that the liberals considered the capture of Panama and Colon to be absolutely necessary for the development of their military plans, that they would act to obtain such results and that in due time they would notify consuls of such proposed action, allowing 24 hours for foreigners to take refuge at a place of safety, to be agreed upon with the consuls, and that the point so selected would not be fired upon.

THE TRUE ENEMY OF EUROPE.

Count Adelbert Sternberg in a Letter Says It Is the United States.

London, Feb. 8.—The Times publishes a letter from Count Adelbert Sternberg, who fought upon the Boer side in South Africa and was captured. In the course of this letter, which deals with European Anglophobia and declares that peace could be negotiated at once by the promise of local self-government and the rebuilding and restocking of Boer farms. Sternberg says that his visit to North America taught him who is the enemy of Europe. Instead of hating England, who opens her colonies to the trade of the world, Sternberg says the continent ought to recognize that its true enemy is now arising in the west like a great sun of gold.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Percheron Stallions Fought in a Stock Car, and One Was Killed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 8.—Two Percheron stallions, imported from England, fought a duel to the death on a fast stock train on the Union Pacific. One was killed, the car was smashed into splinters and Edgar Boive, the owner of the animals, lost \$1,500, the value of his horse. Two keepers in charge of the animals had to climb outside to escape the hoofs and teeth of the infuriated animals. One of the horses severed the jugular of his rival, which bled to death.

BOTH ARE DEAD.

Two Colored Men Fought a Duel on a Plantation Below Shreveport.

Shreveport, La., Feb. 8.—Word comes from Bossier parish that at a plantation 18 miles below Shreveport two Negroes named Duke Boynton and Jim Heath quarreled over the affections of a Negress. They agreed to fight it out, retired to the district levee, counted off the distance, drew their pistols and had a duel without seconds or surgeons. When the smoke cleared away both Negroes were dead.

An Eight League Club.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—The circuit committee of the Western league is in session here. It has been definitely decided that there will be an eight league club. Indianapolis and Toledo will probably be the two cities to complete the league.

Business Failures.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Business failures in the United States for the week number 247, against 303 last week, 250 in this week last year, 231 in 1900, 193 in 1899 and 278 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 29, against 48 last week.

Theatrical Managers' Convention.

New York, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the eastern managers of the Traveling Theatrical association it was announced that a convention of theatrical managers interested in burlesque shows would be held in this city on August 1.

Special Mass.

Rome, Feb. 8.—The pope was present at a special mass in the Sistine chapel, the 24th anniversary of the death of Pope Pius IX. His holiness pronounced the absolutism in a clear, strong voice.

FATAL FIRE IN A HOTEL.

Ten Men and a Women Lost Their Lives and Eight Injured.

It Was the Coldest Night of the Winter in St. Louis, and Every One Suffered From Exposure.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—An early morning fire, which destroyed the Empire hotel, a large three-story lodging house at 2400 and 2702 Olive street, occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of ten men, one woman and dangerously injured eight people. Ten or more who had narrow escapes from death in the fire were more or less injured by being frost bitten. It is estimated that there were between 35 and 40 persons in the building Saturday night, and it is believed all have been accounted for. The financial loss is nominal. It is thought that \$20,000 will cover the damage to building and contents, which were destroyed.

The fire started at 3:30 a. m., when but few persons were abroad, and gained considerable headway before it was discovered and the alarm given. There was considerable delay in turning in an alarm, and when the engines finally reached the scene the whole front of the building was in flames and the interior was a seething furnace. By that time all who escaped death had gotten out of the building by jumping from the windows, climbing down ropes made of bedclothes. A few escaped from the ground floor through the front door. Some of the escapes were very narrow.

Almost everybody who got out suffered some injury or was frost bitten. The guests barely had time to get out when aroused, the flames had spread so rapidly. Some saved their clothing, which they carried in their hands, but others were not so fortunate, losing everything. After some delay nearby houses were opened to the unfortunate, and they were given shelter from the biting cold weather. It was one of the coldest nights of the winter, the ground being covered with ice and snow, and everyone suffered from exposure. The suffering ones were put under the care of physicians. Harry Cline, Walter Johnson, Henry Robinson and an unknown man, who died later, were taken to the city hospital. Robinson recovered enough to be taken home. The others named will be laid up for some time.

After a short fight the firemen got the flames under control, and, assisted by the police, made a search of the ruins. The first body found was that of John C. Lueders, who was killed by jumping from the third story. His head was crushed in. The body of Lueders and those of the others found later were taken to the morgue, where friends and relatives later identified them. Sarah Harris was found on the first floor. Her body had been burned. The remains of the other victims were found in their rooms, where they were suffocated or burned.

R. A. Woolsey, a medical student, whose home is in Galesburg, Ill., had a room on the second floor. Finding the regular exits cut off, he slid to the ground safely with the aid of two sheets tied together. Harry Cline, of Marion, Ill., who is a student in the medical department of Washington university, had a narrow escape from death. He roomed on the second floor with Harry Thompson, of Nashville, Ill., a student at the same college. Cline was aroused by cries of fire. He awakened Thompson and together they attempted to escape through the hall. They found the stairway on fire and the hall filled with smoke and flames which drove them to the window in their room. Thompson jumped first and hurt his ankle.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Fourteen Persons Injured and a Property Loss of \$300,000.

New York, Feb. 10.—An official estimate of the damage done by the fire which destroyed the plant of the Shadbolt Manufacturing Co., in Brooklyn, early Sunday morning, fixes the loss at \$300,000. Fourteen people were injured and taken to the hospitals, and a number of others were attended by ambulance physicians on the spot.

The loss to the Shadbolt Co. is given as \$250,000, fully covered, it is said, by insurance.

This loss includes the building and the stock of wagons and carriages manufactured by the company. The total loss to the other buildings in the vicinity is placed at \$50,000.

The blaze was first discovered on the ground floor of the Shadbolt building, which was a mass of flames before the first relay of fire engines arrived. Eventually, two-thirds of the Brooklyn force was at work. The marine fire corps of the Brooklyn navy yard was employed. The injured were struck by falling debris. Some of them, particularly the firemen, are reported to be in a serious condition, but so far no deaths have been reported from the hospital.

Stabbed to Death.

Lake Providence, La., Feb. 10.—As the result of a fight J. L. Wilson, a sawmill man of this town, and Paul Jones, a leading citizen, are dead, and a Negro, John Nelson, is seriously wounded. Knives were used and Wilson and Jones were stabbed to death.

Wisconsin State League.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 10.—The Wisconsin State Baseball league was formed at Kaukauna, and will include Appleton, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Kaukauna, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Waupun and Green Bay.

THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Critically Ill at Groton, Mass.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the president, left Washington at 4:50 o'clock Friday afternoon for Groton, Mass., where their son, Theodore, Jr., is lying seriously ill of pneumonia. She traveled in a drawing room on the Pennsylvania road, which goes through to Boston without change, and arrived there Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt's train reached Groton at 10:33 a. m. She was accompanied only by a maid.

The first information to reach the President and Mrs. Roosevelt of the illness of their son was received at the white house by telegram at 9:20 Friday morning. The message was signed by the president of the college where the young man is a pupil and stated in effect that a slight indisposition had developed into an acute and sharp attack of pneumonia, and that he was seriously ill, and that the young man's temperature was 104. Arrangements were at once set on foot for Mrs. Roosevelt's departure for Groton, and since the first intelligence was received the president has been in almost constant communication by telephone and telegraph with the college faculty.

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt, owing to his son's illness, Saturday cancelled his intended trip to the Charleston exposition for the present and Saturday evening left for Groton, Mass., where Theodore, Jr., is down with pneumonia.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt, upon his arrival at the Groton school Sunday afternoon, did not find his son, Theodore, Jr., alarmingly ill with pneumonia, but the boy's condition was not sufficiently reassuring to warrant the president's immediate return to the national capital. Young Roosevelt, with two school mates, Horace B. Potter, of New York, and William Gammell, of Providence, both having pneumonia, lie in large, airy rooms on the second floor of the college infirmary. Mrs. Roosevelt has been with her son for two days. He greeted his father cheerfully Sunday afternoon. Sunday night it was stated that his condition is unchanged and he is holding his own well. The school has been dismissed and the 150 boys have scattered to their homes upon an enforced vacation.

All the sick boys are having the best medical attention and nursing. The president's stay here is indefinite, although it is not believed it will be prolonged much after Wednesday unless the boy's condition takes a turn for the worse.

FARMHOUSE BURNED.

Four Children of Wm. P. Robertson Cremated Near Cumberland, Md.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 8.—The farmhouse of Wm. P. Robertson, about 29 miles east of here, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, was entirely destroyed by fire and four of the Robertson children, Pearl, Owen, Effie and Joseph, the oldest aged 10 and the youngest aged 4 years, were cremated.

The fire, which is thought to have started from an open hearth, spread so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Robertson found all means of escape gone for the children, who were asleep in another room and was compelled to jump from a second-story window only in their night clothes in order to save their own lives. The parents made several futile attempts to reach the children, but were driven back by the flames, and after the fire had subsided somewhat they were almost frozen before aid came from neighbors.

BIG DAMAGES.

Mrs. Barnhill Gets a Judgment For \$20,000 For Her Husband's Death.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Libbie Barnhill, of Tennessee, recovered a judgment in the federal court against L. T. Morgan, of Fayette county, for \$20,000, equally divided between actual and exemplary damages. Half the amount goes to Mrs. Barnhill and the other half to her children. Mr. Barnhill was a former business partner of Morgan, and was killed by the latter, it is claimed, as the result of a business disagreement.

Mrs. McKinley's Present.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 8.—Lawrence N. McKay, aged 12, is in receipt of a present from Mrs. McKinley, widow of the martyred president, in the form of a pair of slippers knit by Mrs. McKinley's own hands. The boy made some wax flowers and sent them to Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Leland Married.

New York, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Kate E. Leland has been married to William J. Elias, a wealthy business man. Mrs. Leland was the widow of Warren Leland, Jr., son of the widely known hotel proprietor whose wife and daughter were killed in the Windsor hotel fire in this city.

Boer Leader Captured.

Matjiesfontein, Cape Colony, Feb. 8.—Lourens Erasmus, better known under the name of Commandant Marais, has been captured in the neighborhood of Laingsburg. Marais was the leader of the Boers who operated on the Zwart Kop range in 1901.

Bust at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 8.—The house of delegates, under a suspension of rules, unanimously passed Friday the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 to raise a bronze bust of Rr. Adm. W. S. Schley in the state building here.

GREAT FIERY FURNACE

Millions of Dollars Worth of Paterson, N. J., Property Burned.

The Conflagration Started at Midnight and Was Not Gotten Under Control Until Late Sunday Afternoon By the Firemen.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 10.—A great fire swept through Paterson Sunday and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000.

It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was but small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has already been organized, and Mayor John Henchcliffe said Sunday night that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and states. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe, and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, has already commenced the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire came Saturday midnight and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late Sunday afternoon. Every city and town within reach sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city.

A northwest gale gave the conflagration its impetus and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the wall of fire, but were repeatedly driven back, and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

Among the properties destroyed were eight public buildings, including the city hall and No. 1 engine house; five churches, six banks, five clubhouses, seven office buildings, two telegraph companies, the Garden theater, two newspapers and 25 stores.

An estimate made from a general inspection of the smoldering ruins placed the number of dwellings and apartment houses destroyed at 500, and the number of families left without shelter at 1,000.

The fire began its work of far-reaching destruction at the power house of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Traction Co., which fronted on Broadway and extended a block to the rear on Van Houten street. It commenced in the car shed and was burning fiercely when one of the employees detected it. The firemen tried to hem it in but it speedily crossed Van Houten street in one direction, Main street in another, and gaining vigor as it went, burned unchecked down into the business district. Every piece of fire mechanism in the city was called out, but fire and gale were masters.

A great torch of flame rose high in the air, lighting up the country for many miles and carrying a threat and warning to the people and property in its path. Property was often moved to a place of presumed safety, only to be eventually reached and destroyed. The warning to many was brief and they were forced to flee, scantily clad, into streets glazed over with ice and swept by the keen wind.

Main street was soon arched over with a canopy of fire for a block and then for two blocks, as the flames fastened themselves upon building after building. The firemen fought with every resource of their craft and the impulse of desperation, but the flames found new avenues in Ellison and Market streets and got beyond all control.

The city hall, a magnificent structure surmounted by a great clock tower, situated on Washington, Ellison and Market streets, finally caught and with it went all of the splendid business structures that surrounded it. They made a great furnace of fire that burned with a fierce roar.

There was a series of explosions and scores of walls fell when the fire left them strengthless. Flying firebrands carried the conflagration over some buildings and around others and it therefore burned in an irregular course. These brands finally cleared the tracks of the Erie railroad and Ramapo avenue and alighting on Straight street started another great area of fire in which the destruction and desolation wrought was nearly as great as in the other.

This second great fire started at the angle of Park avenue and Washington and swept almost unchecked until on these two thoroughfares there was no more fuel. On the right hand side of Market street it encountered Sandy Hill cemetery as a barrier to check it, but on the left hand side at Carroll street it claimed St. Joseph's church, a great classic stone building. It was on this second great fire that the volunteer firemen from the outside cities did their most heroic and effective work.

President Roosevelt Will Attend.

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to give a dinner in this city to Gen. Torrence, the commander-in-chief, on February 19.

Two Children Suffocated.

New York, Feb. 10.—Jennie and Elsie Berlinger, aged 8 and 6 years respectively, children of Dr. R. Berlinger, were suffocated and died while a fire was in progress at their father's residence in this city Sunday.

THE KANSAS PEOPLE ARE IN LOVE WITH WESTERN CANADA.

They Say the Land There Is the Finest on Earth.

A great number of delegates have been influenced through the agency of Mr. J. S. Crawford, the Canadian Government representative at Kansas City, to visit Western Canada, and whether from Missouri or Kansas the story is always the same—they are pleased with the new country being opened up. Isaac H. Levagood writes from Didsbury, Alberta, as follows:

"I met three delegates from Kansas yesterday at Didsbury, and took them home with me and took them out in the afternoon and showed them some of the finest land that lays on top of God's green earth. They are more than pleased with this country. They stayed with me last night, this morning I took them to Didsbury, and they went on North. When they come back they are coming to my place and I am going to help them to run some lines and they are going to locate in sight of my house. There have been over 1,200 acres of land changed hands here in our neighborhood this spring. When I located here last Fall I was the furthest back of any of the settlers, to-day I am in the centre of the settlement. We have 36 children that are of school age in our district, and we will have our school district organized next month, when we will proceed to build our school house. The longer we stay here the better we like the country, that is the way with everybody here, they all seem to be satisfied and doing well. I have talked with a great many men here and they told me that they had less than \$50 when they got here, and to-day they have got 160 acres of good land and five or six hundred dollars' worth of stock. Crops are looking fine here, I think this will be a good winter wheat country. One of my neighbors has a small piece and it looks fine."

Proved.

Strawber-Monkton says he followed your advice about speculating, and lost \$1,000 by it.

Singely—Did he? Well I always knew he was a chump.—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

He—What do you consider the most severe test of love?

She—Love!—Detroit Free Press.

We promise that should you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES and be dissatisfied from any cause whatever, to refund 10c. for every package.

Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

No one has a right to cry at a girl's wedding who is any more remote kin than a second cousin. All others can weep all they want.—Atchison Globe.

I am sure Elso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Every time you commit a bad action, you arouse an enemy.—Atchison Globe.

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